

Bill of Rights presented to Senate

by Jane Touzalin

The MWC Student Bill of Rights was officially presented to the Senate last week after having spent almost a year on the drawing board. Originally adapted from a document drawn up by the American Bar Association/Law Student Division, the Bill includes nothing which is not legally a student right.

The document covers all aspects of student life including judicial matters, free expression of opinion, and the extent of administrative authority over the social and private life of the student.

Explaining the purpose of a Bill of Rights to the Senate last year, Campus Judicial Chairman Sue Cottingham compared the proposed bill with the Joint Statement of Student Freedoms which has been in effect here since 1968. The Joint Statement, signed by then-SGA President Patti Boise, has never been formally presented to the student body, has never been subjected to a vote, and, according to Sue, has never been enforced.

In comparison, Sue pointed out that the proposed Bill of Rights is "clearer and more specific, providing less room for misinterpretation and insuring more protection." In a BULLET "Crossfire" column of last year, Sue further explained that "Assurances from the present administration that our rights will not be abridged do not insure that this will be the case in the future. We must establish specific written procedures to avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding. The proposed Bill of Rights can do this."

The Bill was first presented to Senators last March.

In May, however, the Senate voted it back into committee on the suggestion of an NSA lawyer who recommended that a clause be added stipulating that all suspensions and expulsions be preceded by a trial. This new proposal, therefore, is a product of seven extra months of revision.

Seeking equal citizenship rights for students, the Bill prohibits searching of any student's room except under certain conditions, prohibits administrative control of morality on or off campus, and forbids any school official to release to the public personal information from student records without written consent of the student involved.

The document also calls for the maintaining of appropriate judicial bodies, with the initial hearing board and final appellate body to be composed solely of students.

On the subject of student publications, the Bill states that they must be free of censorship or other illegal restrictions, and that any student or organization has the right to distribute written material on campus providing that such distribution does not disrupt the operations of the institution.

The right of "peaceful protest," including "orderly picketing and demonstrations" is granted by the proposed Bill of Rights within the institutional community. In addition, the Bill states that students are

entitled to a participatory function concerning questions of educational policy.

The Bill defines misconduct subject to disciplinary action as "conduct which adversely affects the institutional community's pursuit of its educational objectives." Freedom of expression in the classroom and on campus is guaranteed, as is the establishment of campus organizations.

The entire text of the Bill is found on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.

Now that the Bill has been officially presented before the Senate, Senators will hold an open meeting Tuesday, Nov. 17 to which any student may come, ask questions, and present opinions. The Bill in its final form will then be subjected to a vote, either by the Senate or through a student body referendum. If it is passed by the student body it will then be voted upon by the faculty; faculty approval will send it to the Administration for consideration.

Sue Cottingham, who has worked on the Bill since its conception last year, feels that this document is of ultimate importance to all students. In a BULLET interview last year she expressed it in this way: "I think that it is very important that every student read it thoroughly, and realize the significance of something like this for us as citizens."

Senate, Exec meet to better coordinate

In an effort to facilitate better communication with Exec Cabinet, Senators met Wednesday in a general catharsis meeting.

Senators and SA officers discussed the issues of the dining hall, open house policy, and self-scheduled exams. Senate members also re-evaluated aims and goals of the body in an effort to organize for meaningful action.

Senate President Mimi Hearne announced her appointment of Kathy King as Senate secretary. The appointment was approved by a vote of the Senate.

An amendment to add a Parliamentarian to the officials of the Senate received a general vote of approval with an actual vote to be taken in two weeks. Senator Debby Bourke nominated Debbie Buckovich for the position.

Susie Taylor, National Affairs Chairman, announced plans to organize a Benefit Concert with contributions received to be donated to the area Welfare Rights Organization or some similar cause. With details still to be announced, senators voted unanimously to reconsider the sponsoring of the annual Thanksgiving basket drive with the possibility of substituting a benefit concert of area bands.

senate directions

The following areas of direction for possible Senate action were presented to Senators Wednesday, Nov. 4. Dory Teipel, who drew up the directions, stresses that "any student is encouraged to work with us for these — not as Exec sponsors but in the interest of progress on campus."

- drinking during open house
- dining hall (meal tickets, student management)
- key system
- extended open house
- reevaluate position of freshmen (dorms, beanies, orientation)
- alternative to parliamentary procedure
- expansion of Free University
- self-scheduled exams
- funding (student activity and state money: where it goes and why)
- C Shop (student-run, extended hours, beer)
- faculty-student relationships
- security on campus: police
- something that makes us want to stay here on weekends
- Bill of Rights
- Board of Visitors (who, what, and why)
- recognize, examine, and dissolve "representation gap" between SA officers and student body: analysis of "apathy" on campus
- publicity, communication, concern
- health services.

by Robin Darling

The Natural Child, Fredericksburg's only coffeehouse, is in danger of being forced out of existence.

The Schiff Rehabilitation Project began the coffee house in October, 1969 in a rented house on Butler Road. Since the Child has expanded, the owners have attempted to purchase a larger house at 507 Burnside Ave. in Chatham.

The Stafford County Planning Commission has ruled that, since it has grown, it must now procure an amusement license, which covers pool halls, dance halls, and "other similar places of amusement."

Action on the Child's request to move to the new Burnside Ave. quarters has been tabled until Dec. 1 after neighborhood opposition to the coffee house was voiced at a hearing by the commission last week.

The proposed new location of the house is opposed by Mrs. Louis B. Massad, a local woman who has circulated a petition among Burnside Ave. residents in order to block the awarding of an amusement license. According to Mrs. Massad, the Natural Child is "weird." Her 14-year-old son, she says, has reported that the coffee house is "suggestive."

According to Mrs. Massad, the petition has been signed by residents of Burnside Ave., however, the Butler Road neighbors of the Child refused to sign the petition. Massad has accused them of "not want (ing) to get involved." One of the present neighbors has written a letter supporting the Child to the commission.

The "General Coffee House Policy" is as follows: Since the Natural Child Coffee House is a family oriented place, where the material used should be acceptable to people of all ages, races, and religious backgrounds, we ask that the rules below be followed in all performances:

1. All performances, changes, or additions to per-

formances, and the use of back-up musicians must be checked with the manager.

2. No profane, suggestive, or offensive language may be used in songs or introductions.

3. All adjustment of the sound and light equipment must be made by the management.

Eric Sigmund and Chas Olson, Natural Child performers, wrote the FREE-LANCE STAR: "We are often visited by clergymen, faculty at the college and other responsible adults in the community who on many occasions have brought their families, including young children . . . we are often asked to plan programs for religious groups and public schools."

They continued, "We have never made a profit and don't expect to. The Coffee House is important to a lot of kids in this community who have contributed to making it a success."

The Natural Child operates three nights a week in the basement of 103 Butler Road. Admission is \$1.00 per person.

Says Sigmund, "There is no other place like the Natural Child. It opened because of a need to have a place to go and perform, and it has been successful." Fifty to seven-five people usually attend on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday nights.

The motion to table the request for 30 days was made by Planner Linwood Ellington. In reference to the coffee house, Ellington said that the local sheriff's office had been called in "once or twice," but law enforcers had found no loud music when they arrived.

"Anyone who wants to keep the Child open should write to the Planning Commission or the Board of Supervisors," Sigmund suggested. He emphasized that "neither of these are hassling us. They are interested in the best interests of Stafford County and their constituents — but they need to be informed."

the bullet

p. o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia

The recent attacks on and harassment of MWC students should alert all of us to the fact that something in the way of better on-campus protection must be accomplished here, and soon. Chief of Police Haynes may have said that "we haven't had anything serious happen"; but it is obvious that someday we might. Right now, however, it seems that we will need another rape to convince the administration that more protection measures are imperative.

The street lights now being installed will certainly improve the situation somewhat; but last week's attack occurring along well-lit College Avenue is proof that lights can be no deterrent to a potential assailant. Neither can broad daylight—the mid-afternoon rape in Betty Lewis two years ago is evidence of that.

What we really need are more campus police. We need more patrolmen in cars, we need at least one policeman on a walking beat, and we need a security office that is manned 24 hours a day. We need a larger campus police force that would not only discourage potential troublemakers but would be able to act more quickly and efficiently should any problem occur.

Chief Haynes has suggested the reinstatement of the guest card plan as a means of ridding the campus of "undesirables." Assistant Chancellor Houston has more or less said "I told you so," pointing to the fact that, had we not done away with the rule prohibiting students to leave campus alone after dark, these things might not have happened. But we do not consider ourselves special cases, in need of constant personal bodyguards or any other special attentions. We merely consider ourselves entitled to the same rights of protection given to every other citizen, and which we do not have now.

When the subject of an increased police force is raised, cries of "limited budget!" come from all sides. The administration seems to have a strange set of values. The new brick sidewalks that we paid so much for are lovely, but I for one would rather have the old sidewalk—a new policeman standing on it. Certainly money can be found somewhere. If hiring more police must mean raising College fees, few parents should have any serious objections to that.

If you have any doubts about how you feel about more police, think for a minute about being raped. Think about walking down College Avenue and suddenly being grabbed. Think about being beaten up or even killed afterwards. Think about what could have happened to the MWC student last week if two other girls hadn't been walking close by.

When you're through thinking about it, do something about it. Start a petition; call the administration; have your parents write a letter. Do whatever you want—but do something to help. Your voice can help make MWC more secure for the people who live here.

J.T.

THE bullet

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columnist
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The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the College or the student body, nor are opinions expressed in signed articles and columns necessarily those of the editor or all members of the editorial board.

feedback

BULLET praised for "sensitive treatment"

To the Editor:

My compliments on the November 3 issue of the BULLET. Your sensitive treatment of homosexuality will, I think, contribute greater understanding and toleration on this campus. You and your staff are to be commended for your courage in bringing the question into public discussion.

In the hope of countering the harsh feedback you will inevitably get, I would like to point out to Mary Washington College students that issues of the BULLET like this one can help them to become more sensitive, understanding individuals. And that is, after all, one of the primary goals of a journalist.

Ann Gordon Greever, '71

Student apathy causes worthless government

To the Editor:

Everyone today seems to be concerned with what is happening at Kent State. The concern is all well and good, but what about our own problems? It seems ironic that there should be so much concern for another student body and so little for our own. There are enough important problems here on campus to be worked out before we start meddling in the affairs of others.

One "dangerous situation" here concerns the welfare of the Student Association. It is completely impotent. Of what purpose is a government when it is not the supreme power? A successful government must have the respect of its citizens or it will fail. I cannot respect a government which has no authority. Any major decision affecting change on this campus must be approved by the administration. My junior high school had as much power! I think we have passed this stage in life. It is about time that the students had the right to make their own decisions at their own risk.

We are old enough to accept responsibility. I have witnessed a great lack of respect on this campus for the student government. The government is worthless. How can it be respected

when the administration has the power to threaten its entire existence? If the welfare of this campus was solely the students' responsibility, they would have to respect it or leave it. We must make our own school; it cannot be made for us, or disorder and discontent are inevitable. The whole idea of a student government is to have students governed and judged by their peers. Since the students, not the administration, have to abide by these laws, we should have the right to make them without question or subjugation. If our Student Association cannot function as a true governing power, then it should not be allowed to function as a token government.

Our national government is in a time of strife. Its performance and conduct are being questioned and condemned. It will continue in its supremacy because it is the law of the majority. Our school government, however, though also in a time of strife, is being jeopardized by the students' lack of concern. On this campus majority rule has no power; instead, apathy reigns supreme. In this condition the Student Association is on the verge of destruction, unless apathy can be replaced with genuine concern for the welfare of the student body.

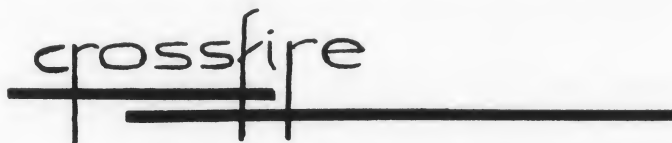
E. H. Joseph, '74

Re-evaluation of hall directors advocated

To the Editor:

Recently a student was awakened at 12:05 to report to the office in her dormitory one Sunday evening for failure to sign in. The residential director informed her that she had realized that this particular student had returned from her weekend that afternoon and was surprised at her failure to sign in. On the following day it was brought to the attention of said student that the girl who was checking cards noticed that the residence hall director purposefully waited until five minutes after the closing hour, seemingly with the intention that the student would be assured of getting a house offense. It is no wonder that people don't sign out when technical trivialities are capitalized upon for the sake of punishment rather than protection.

see FEEDBACK, page 7



A celebration of life

We must begin to live, not merely exist.

A festival of life means that we come together with all our life styles and live them together, learn and grow from one another. Many of us have chosen to live in new and different forms of life styles. We must begin to come to our brothers and sisters to show and tell them of our new findings; by doing this we will all be able to grow together.

We have seen many of the errors of the past, and try to change these in our new forms to enable all people to live freer and happier lives together. We have chosen to live our lives with other people and for other people, and not to live our lives for our happiness alone. We have also found that through living this type of life that our lives mean more. We have found that we are better able to understand why other people have chosen the life styles which they now live. Through this understanding we are able to CONSTRUCTIVELY criticize ways in which we feel that a great many people are not showing the love or concern for others in some of the ways they have chosen to live. In the same respect we try to encourage others to CONSTRUCTIVELY criticize us.

We have our entire life to live, no matter how long or short that may be, but we must find ways in which everyone's life can be better. We are not living a single life, we are living the life of all people.

Many times we have found relationships to be warm and fulfilling, but we then have closed

these relationships off from others or have lost our single identity: this is called marriage.

Society has conformed us in many ways; this does not enable us to change except in a conforming way. It takes years and sometimes centuries to enable a great enough change to occur which is relevant to our present existence.

Schools have become a privilege, yet learning is a necessity of life. Blacks, browns, Indians, to name a few, are not being given the opportunity to learn the knowledge of their choice, because there is no structure that relates to their needs, and their chosen life style.

It is up to us to build a society which is relevant to all our needs. This is our culture, the culture of youth, which must enable the following generations to continue to change form our mistakes.

Next Wednesday we are asking you to care about life and to show your sisters here at Mary Washington the love which is in your heart. Wednesday, November 11, 1970 at 2 p.m., bands will begin to play at the archery field. There will also be workshops going on to talk about social regulations, human rights, youth culture, sexual relationships, women and medicine, and understanding of Blacks. There will also be literature set up on tables covering many different topics. We would love to meet you and get to know you, PLEASE COME!!

Fanchen Collective of
Mary Washington College

Celebration of life Set for Wednesday

A "Festival of Life" featuring music, workshops, and free literature on contemporary topics will be held this Wednesday, Nov. 11 at 2 p.m. on the MWC archery field.

The idea behind the festival arose from the Joint Council decision of two weeks ago in which Mary Anne Burns was "sentenced" to head a campus blood donation drive for the Red Cross Bloodmobile, to collect not less than 35 pints of blood. One of the functions of this week's festival is to collect pledges from students desiring to give blood for the Red Cross. Mary Anne and other planners of the day's events are hoping to greatly exceed the established quota of 35 pints dictated by Joint Council.

For further information about the festival or about blood donations contact Mary Anne Burns, ext. 506.

MWC student harrassment increasing

by Jane Touzalin

While walking back to school last week a Mary Washington College student was suddenly grabbed by a man and dragged over a nearby hedge. Although the assailant had muffled her mouth with his hand she managed to bite the hand and, when he removed it, she screamed. The scream alerted two other students; at their approach the attacker fled.

All of this happened a little closer to home than one likes to imagine: the girl was walking on the sidewalk bordering College Avenue between duPont Hall and Seacobeck.

According to the student's description, the man was white, had wavy black hair, was from 5'6" to 5'8" tall, and weighed about 200 pounds. He has not yet been apprehended.

This incident was not unique. Also last week, a man answering to the same description attempted to grab another girl and, according to police report, was known to have been "acting suspicious" with four other students.

With increased instances of student molest, both verbal and physical, campus safety has recently become a great concern to many. At last month's mandatory student body meeting, Sue Cottingham warned that the MWC campus is not an altogether risk-free area and cited two separate instances of a student and a professor being threatened at razor point while on campus. In a recent letter to Chancellor Simpson, SA President Marilyn Morgan stated that "the increased number of males 'hanging around' the library and other areas of campus has been a great concern of many." She mentioned also that students were concerned about lack of lighting and lack of campus patrolmen. The consensus of student complaints, she wrote, was that "... it was felt there was a definite need for more policemen."

The availability of existing police — during the day or night — has been another major concern. Last month a student was struck by a car near George Washington Hall. A professor who witnessed the accident ran to the Security Office in Ann Carter Lee and found it empty. He then attempted to call: if the police office is unoccupied, all calls are channeled to the main College switchboard. The phone rang for about two minutes with no results. The girl was not injured by the car; but, as many pointed out, she could have been.

The call for more campus security staff has brought fairly sympathetic response but the reply that the MWC budget would not allow the extra expenditures which would result from extra police. Medford D. Haynes, Chief of Police at MWC, recently stated that he "could use more policemen — of course no police chief in the country would turn down a chance to have more policemen. But there are certainly budget limitations . . . My men are spread out just about as thin as I can get them."

However, "as far as the need," he said, "we haven't had anything serious happen."

Haynes stressed the point that the police do not hear about many incidents on campus simply because students do not report them; or, if they do make reports, they are filed late. One of the girls molested last week called the police 25 minutes after her experience; another case was not reported until three hours after the incident occurred. Haynes remarked that he had heard a rumor that 70 girls had been attacked so far this year and said that it see IT'S, page 8



"Not for Burning" opens Tuesday

Jennet Jourdemayne (Susan Ostendorff) listens as Thomas Mendip (Tom Falk) berates Mayor Tysan, played by Thomas Turgeon, in this scene from "The Lady's Not for Burning" by Christopher Fry. The Mary Washington Players will present the play this week from Nov. 10-14. Curtain time will be 8:30 p.m. each night except Tuesday, when the performance will begin at 7:30 to allow time for an after-performance discussion between interested members of the audience and the company. Tickets may be obtained at duPont box office, ext. 375.

news in Brief

The Senior Class will meet tonight at 6:30 p.m. in ACL Ballroom.

The BATTLEFIELD will accept orders for pictures and handle proofs in Ball parlor tomorrow from 9:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m.

Dr. Eugen Merzbacher, Kenan professor of physics at the University of North Carolina, will speak at MWC Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Dr. Merzbacher's lecture on "The Seeds of Destruction—Paradoxes in Quantum Physics" will be held at 11:15 a.m. in Combs 100. His lecture is being sponsored by the department of physics at MWC.

The MWC hockey team will play the University of Maryland at home on Tuesday, Nov. 10 at 3 p.m. on the hockey field.

SEA will meet in Monroe 17 Tuesday night at 6:15.

The Junior Class will meet in ACL 107 at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Miss Betty Brayles, an archeologist from the University of West Virginia, will present a two part program at MWC Tuesday, Nov. 10. Miss Brayles will lead a session on the supervision of field work in archeology at 2:30 p.m. in Monroe 21. She will also lecture on the St. Albans Site, one of the important sites on prehistoric man in America at 7 p.m. in Monroe 21.

There will be a meeting of Pi Nu Chi in Combs 100 at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Senate will meet in ACL Ballroom from 7-9 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Drama Department will present "The Lady's Not For Burning" at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 10 and at 8:30 p.m. Nov. 11-14.

The play, set in fifteenth-century England, combines satire with slapstick as it examines attitudes which have always been prevalent in society.

The cast includes Susan Ostendorff as Jennet Jourdemayne, Tom Falk as Thomas Mendip, Thomas Turgeon as Hebble Tyson, Eva Dass as Margaret, Eric Sigmund as Nicholas, and Donald Reed as Skippis. The production is under the direction of Ann Falk.

Dr. Jeanne Chall, professor of education at Harvard University, will speak on "The Teaching of Reading: Science, Art, or Ideology?" Wednesday, Nov. 11 at 10:10 a.m. in Monroe 21. Dr. Chall is being sponsored by the department of education.

Debbie Shelton, Miss USA of 1970, will visit the BULLET office for an interview this Wednesday, Nov. 11 at 2:30 p.m. Any student desiring to take part in the interview is asked to contact Jane Touzalin, ext. 393.

The hockey team will meet the team from Longwood College in its last game of the season this Friday, Nov. 13 at 3 p.m. on the hockey field.

"The Changing Image of Man in Early Chinese Art" will be presented in a lecture by Nelson I. Wu next Monday, Nov. 16, at 10:10 in ACL Ballroom.

Dr. Wu is chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University in St. Louis. His visit will be sponsored by the department of art at MWC.

"True Grit," starring John Wayne and Glen Campbell, will be shown this Saturday night at 8 p.m. in GW Auditorium.

events in the arts

CONCERTS

Nov. 9, "Music From Marlboro." Seven artists from the Marlboro Festival of Vermont present chamber music featuring rarely-heard works by Mozart, Loeffler, and Mendelssohn. Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology, 8 p.m. Tickets \$5. For information call 381-5407 in D.C.

LECTURES

Nov. 15, "British Painting and Sculpture 1960-1970," by London art critic Edward Lucie-Smith. Auditorium, National Gallery of Art, 4 p.m.

ART EXHIBITS

Through Christmas; oils, watercolors, and drawings by Robert Simmons Fuller, associate professor of art at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. Fredericksburg Gallery of Modern Art.

Through Nov. 15, "New Sculpture," presenting the work of Washington-Baltimore-Richmond artists of emerging talent. Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Through Jan. 3, "Classic Themes in Fine Prints." Artists' prints showing the use of subjects drawn from Greek and Roman mythology and history. Main Building, Library of Congress.

Student Bill of Rights, Resp

Short Title

Sec. 1 These rules shall be known as the Mary Washington College Code of Conduct, Bill of Rights

Sec. 2 The following enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by students in their capacity as members of the student body or as citizens of the community at large:

- A. Free inquiry, expression, and assembly are guaranteed to all students and shall not be abridged.
- B. Students are free to pursue their educational goals; appropriate opportunities for learning in the classroom and on the campus shall be provided by the institution.
- C. The right of students, living in residence halls, to be secure in their persons, living quarters, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be abridged.
- D. No disciplinary sanctions may be imposed upon any student without notice to the accused of the

nature and cause of the charges, and a fair hearing which shall include confrontation of witnesses against him and the assistance of a person of his own choosing.

- E. A student accused of violating institution regulations is entitled to a hearing before a judicial body composed solely of students and faculty with the provision that faculty appointees be approved by the student Senate.

Definitions

Sec. 3 When used in this Code—

- (1) The term "institution" means Mary Washington College and, collectively, those responsible for its control and operation.
- (2) The term "student" includes all persons taking courses at the institution both full-time and part-time pursuing undergraduate studies.
- (3) The term "instructor" means any person hired by the institution to conduct classroom activities.
- (4) The term "legal compulsion" means a judicial order which requires some action by the person to whom it is directed.
- (5) The term "organization" means a number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements of institution recognition.
- (6) The term "group" means a number of persons who have not yet complied with the formal requirements of becoming an organization.
- (7) The term "shall" is used in the imperative sense.
- (8) The term "may" is used in the permissive sense.
- (9) All other terms have their natural meanings unless the context dictates otherwise.

Access to Higher Education

Sec. 4 Within the limits of its facilities, the institution shall be open to all applicants who are qualified according to its admission requirements.

- A. The institution shall make clear the characteristics and expectations of students which it considers relevant to its programs.
- B. Under no circumstances shall an applicant be denied admission because of race, ethnic background, or sex.

Classroom Expression

Sec. 5 Discussion and expression of all views is permitted in the classroom subject only to the responsibility of the instructor to maintain order.

- A. Students are responsible for learning the content of any course for which they are enrolled.
- B. Requirements of participation in classroom discussion and submission of written exercises are not inconsistent with this section.

Sec. 6 The procedure of academic evaluation of student performance shall be stated at the onset of the course by the instructor. Academic evaluation of student performance shall be neither prejudicial nor capricious.

Sec. 7 Information about student views, belief, and political associations acquired by professors in the course of their work as instructors, advisors, and counselors is confidential and is not to be disclosed to others unless under legal compulsion. These previously mentioned views should not be considered in the academic evaluation of the student.

- A. Questions relating to the intellectual or skills capacity are not subject to this section except that disclosure must be accompanied by notice to the student.

Campus Expression

Sec. 8 Discussion and expression of all views is permitted within the institution subject only to requirements for maintenance or order.

- A. Support of any cause by orderly means which do not disrupt the operations of the institution is permitted.

Sec. 9 Students and campus organizations may invite and hear any persons of their own choosing subject only to the requirements for use of institutional facilities (Sec. 13 infra).

Campus Organizations

Sec. 10 Organizations may be established within the institution for any legal purpose. Affiliation with an extramural organization shall not, in itself, disqualify the institution branch or chapter from institution privileges.

Sec. 11 Membership in all institution-related organizations shall be open to any member of the institution community who is willing to subscribe to the stated aims and meet the stated obligations and requirements for membership of the organization.

Sec. 12 Membership lists are confidential and solely for the use of the organization except that names and addresses may be required as a condition of access to university funds.

Sec. 13 Institutional facilities shall be assigned to organizations for regular business meetings, for social programs, and for programs open to the public.

- A. Reasonable conditions may be imposed to regulate the timeliness of requests, to determine the appropriateness of the space assigned, to regulate time and use, and to insure proper maintenance.
- B. Subject to subsection A of this section; facilities shall also be assigned to individuals and groups within the institutional community.
- C. Preference may be given to programs designed for audiences consisting primarily of members of the institutional community.
- D. Allocation of space shall be made based on priority of requests and the demonstrated needs of the organization, individual or group.
- E. The institution may delegate the assignment function to an administrative official.
- F. Physical abuse of assigned facilities shall result in reasonable limitations on future allocation of space to offending parties as well as restitution of damages.
- G. The individual, group, or organization requesting space must inform the institution of the general purpose of any meeting open to persons other than members and the names of outside speakers.

Sec. 14 The authority to allocate institutional funds derived from student fees for use by organizations shall be delegated to a body in which student participation in the decisional process is assured.

- A. Approval of requests for funds is conditioned upon submission of budgets to, and approval by this body.
- B. Financial accountability is required for all allocated funds, including statement of income and expenses on a regular basis. Otherwise, organizations shall have independent control over the expenditure of allocated funds.
- C. Any organization seeking access to institutional funds may choose a faculty member to be a consultant on institution relations. Such a person may not have a veto power.

Sec. 15 Any individual, group, or organization may use the institution name without the express authorization of the institution provided that such use is not stated as being representative of institutional viewpoint.

Publications

Sec. 16 A student or organization may publish and distribute written material on campus without prior approval providing such distribution does not disrupt the operations of the institution.

Sec. 17 The student press is to be free of censorship. The editors and managers shall not be arbitrarily suspended because of student, faculty, administration, alumni, or community disapproval of editorial policy or content. Similar freedom is assured oral statements of views on an institution-controlled and student-run radio or television station.

A. This editorial freedom entails a corollary obligation under the canons of responsible journalism and applicable regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

Sec. 18 All institution-published and financed student communications shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in the broadcast that the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the institution or its student body.

Institutional Government

Sec. 19 All constituents of the institutional community are free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of interest to the student body. Clearly

defined means shall be provided for student participation in the formulation and application of institutional policy affecting academic and student affairs.

Sec. 20 The role of student government and its responsibilities shall be made explicit. There should be no review of student government actions except where review procedures are agreed upon in advance.

Sec. 21 On campus, where the institution acts as landlord, the students have final authority to make all decisions affecting their personal lives, including the imposition of sanctions for violations of stated norms of conduct.

Sec. 22 On questions of educational policy, students are entitled to a participatory function.

- A. Administrative, faculty and student committee shall be created to consider questions affecting student life.
- B. Students shall be designated as members of standing and special committees concerned with curriculum, discipline, and other matters of direct student concern by SA Executive Cabinet and approved by the Senate and shall not be the subject to approval by the administration or faculty.
- C. There shall be an ombudsman who shall hear and investigate complaints and recommend appropriate remedial action.

Protest

Sec. 23 The right of peaceful protest is granted within the institutional community. The institution retains the right to assure the safety of individuals, the protection of property, and the continuity of the educational process.

Sec. 24 Orderly picketing and other forms of peaceful protest are permitted on institutional premises.

A. Interference with ingress to and egress from institution facilities, substantial and material interruption of classes, or damage to property exceeds permissible limits.

B. Even though remedies are available through local enforcement bodies, the institution may choose to impose its own disciplinary sanctions.

Sec. 25 Orderly picketing and orderly demonstrations are permitted in public areas within institution buildings subject to the requirements of non-interference in section 24A.

Sec. 26 Every student has the right to be interviewed on campus by any organization desiring to recruit at the institution.

A. Any student, group, or organization may protest against any such organization provided that protest does not interfere with any other student's right to have such an interview.

Violation of Law and University Discipline

Sec. 27 If a student is charged with an off-campus violation of law, the matter is of no disciplinary concern to the institution unless the student is incarcerated and unable to comply with academic requirements.

Sec. 28 The institution may institute its own proceedings against a student who violates a public law on campus which is also a violation of a published university regulation.

guest editorial

This is the tr

by Sue Cottingham
Campus Judicial Chairman

As students, we've been talking about our legal rights for quite a while because as citizens we've been denied them for so long. In discussing our threatened freedoms we've also been of the "Mary Washington syndrome." We see problems, we complain, we flare up over minor crises, and eventually settle back into our comfortable selves.

This week marks a turning point. On Tuesday the Student Bill of Rights will be presented to the Senate. In the making for over a year, it is a well-researched, carefully thought-out document — one that will be both a guide

Responsibilities, and Conduct

Privacy

Sec. 29 Students have the same rights of privacy as any other citizen and surrender none of those rights by becoming members of the academic community. These rights of privacy extend to residence hall living. Nothing in the institutional relationship or residence hall contract may expressly or impliedly give the institution or residence hall officials authority to consent to a search of a student's room by police or other government officials without a properly acquired search warrant.

Sec. 30 The institution is neither arbiter or enforcer of student morals. No inquiry is permitted into the activities of students away from the campus where there behavior is subject to regulation and control by public authorities. Social morality on campus, not in violation of public law, is of no disciplinary concern to the institution.

Sec. 31 When the institution seeks access to a student room in a residence hall to determine compliance with provisions for safety and maintenance, the occupant shall be notified of such action not less than twenty-four hours in advance. There may be entry without notice in emergencies where imminent danger to life, safety, health, or property is reasonably feared.

Student Records

Sec. 32 The privacy and confidentiality of all student records shall be preserved. Official student academic records, supporting documents, and other student files shall be maintained only by full-time members of the institution staff employed for that purpose. Separate files shall be maintained of the following: academic records, supporting documents, and general educational records; records of discipline proceedings; medical and psychiatric records; financial aid records.

Sec. 33 No entry may be made on a student's academic record, and no document may be placed in his file without actual notice to the student.

A. Publication of grades and announcement of honors constitute notice.

B. A student may challenge the accuracy of any entry or the presence of any item. Correction, if necessary, will be made by the responsible administrator and the student involved.

Sec. 34 Access to his records and files is guaranteed every student subject only to reasonable regulations as to time; place, and supervision.

Sec. 35 No record may be made in relation to any of the following matters except upon the express written request of the student:

- A. Race;
- B. Religion;
- C. Political or social views; and
- D. Membership in any organization other than honorary and professional organizations directly related to the educational process.

Sec. 36 No information in any student file may be released to anyone except with the prior written consent of the student concerned or as stated below:

A. Members of the faculty with administrative as-

signments may have access for internal educational purposes as well as routinely necessary administrative and statistical purposes.

B. The following data may be given any inquirer: school or division of enrollment, periods of enrollment, and degrees awarded, honors, major field, and date.

C. If any inquiry is made in person or by mail, the following information may be given in addition to that in section 35B: address and telephone number, date of birth, and confirmation of signature.

D. Properly identified officials from federal, state and local government agencies may be given the following information upon express request in addition to that in section 35B and 35C: name and address of parent or guardian if student is a minor, and any information required under legal compulsion.

E. Unless under legal compulsion, personal access to a student's file shall be denied to any person making an inquiry.

Sec. 37 No record may be preserved beyond graduation or other final departure from the institution except:

A. academic records subject to the limitations of non-disclosure,

B. financial records of continuing obligations, and

C. medical and psychiatric records subject to the normal rules for privileged information.

Sanctions

Sec. 38 The following sanctions may be imposed upon students for violation of specific rules and regulations.

A. Admonition. An oral statement to a student that he is violating or has violated institution rules.

B. Warning. Notice, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of conduct found wrongful, within a period of time stated in the warning, may be cause for more severe disciplinary action.

C. Censure. A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event of the finding of a violation of any institution regulation within a stated period of time.

D. Disciplinary probation. Exclusion from participation in privileged or extracurricular institution activities as set forth in the notice for a period of time not exceeding one school year.

E. Restitution. Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. This may take the form of appropriate service or other compensation.

F. Suspension. Exclusion from classes and other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice for a definite period of time not to exceed two years.

G. Expulsion. Termination of student status. The conditions of readmission, if any, shall be stated in the order of expulsion.

Sec. 39 No sanctions may be imposed for violations of rules and regulations for which there is not actual notice.

Proscribed Conduct

Sec. 40 Generally, institutional discipline shall be limited to conduct which adversely affects the institutional community's pursuit of its educational objectives. The following misconduct is subject to disciplinary action:

A. All forms of dishonesty including cheating, plagiarism, knowingly furnishing false information to the institution, and forgery, alteration or use of institution documents or instruments of identification with intent to defraud.

B. Intentional disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings or other institution activities.

C. Physical abuse of any person on institutional premises or at institution-sponsored or supervised functions.

D. Theft from or damage to institution, premises or damages to property of a member of the institutional community on institutional premises.

E. Failure to comply with directions of institution officials acting in performance of their duties.

F. Violation of published institutional regulations including those relating to entry and use of institutional facilities, the rules in this Code of Conduct, and any other regulations which may be enacted.

G. Violation of published rules governing residence halls.

H. Violation of law or institutional premises or residence halls in a way that affects the institutional community's pursuit of its proper educational purposes.

Procedural Standards in Discipline Proceedings
Sec. 41 Any academic or administrative official, faculty member or student may file charges against any student for misconduct. Disciplinary action may not be taken without due process of law.

Sec. 42 The institution may make a preliminary investigation to determine if the charges can be disposed of informally without the initiation of disciplinary proceedings.

Sec. 43 All major violations of prescribed rules of conduct must be reported to the proper student official within seventy-two hours. In the case of an Honor violation, the time may be extended to seven days. If a considerably longer amount of time elapses before the offense is reported, the offender will not be liable for prosecution.

A. A time shall be set for a hearing which should not be more than fifteen nor less than three days after the case has been reported.

Sec. 44 A calendar of the hearings in a disciplinary proceeding shall be fixed after consultation with the parties. The institution shall have discretion to alter the calendar for good cause.

Sec. 45 When the misconduct may result in serious penalties and if the student questions the fairness of disciplinary action taken against him, he must be granted the right to a hearing before a regularly constituted hearing committee.

The following suggested hearing committee procedures satisfy the requirements of procedural due process:

A. Hearings shall be private if requested by the accused student. In hearings involving more than one student, severance shall be allowed on request.

B. An accused student has the right to be represented by a non-paid counsel or an adviser who may come from within or without the institution.

C. The student must be given the opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses. He must have the opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case should the committee consider statements against him unless he has been advised of their content and of the names of those who made them, and unless he has been given an opportunity to rebut unfavorable inferences which might otherwise be drawn.

D. No member of the hearing committee who is otherwise interested in the particular case should sit in judgement during the proceeding.

E. Production of records may be required.

F. The burden of proof should rest upon the officials bringing the charge.

G. All matters upon which the decision may be based must be introduced into evidence at the proceeding before the hearing committee. The decision should be based solely upon such matters. Improperly acquired evidence should not be admitted.

Sec. 46 In the absence of a transcript, there shall be both a digest and verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of the hearing.

Sec. 47 No recommendation for the imposition of sanctions may be based upon the failure of the accused student to answer the charges or appear at the hearing. In such a case, the evidence in support of the charges shall be presented and considered.

Sec. 48 An appeal from a decision by the initial hearing board may be made by any party to the appropriate appeal board within ten days of the decision.

A. An appeal shall be limited to a review of the full report of the hearing board for the purpose of determining whether it acted fairly in the light of the charges and evidence presented.

B. An appeal may not result in a more severe sanction for the accused student.

C. An appeal by the institution, in which the decision is reversed, shall be remanded to the initial hearing board for a determination of the appropriate sanction.

Judicial Authority

Sec. 49 Appropriate judicial bodies shall be formed to handle all questions of student discipline. The initial hearing board and the appellate body shall be composed solely of students and faculty.

Sec. 50 The judicial bodies may give advisory opinions, at their sole discretion, on issues not before any judicial body and where no violation of institution regulations has taken place. Such opinions shall not be binding on the party making the request nor may it be used as precedent in future proceedings.

Sec. 51 A judicial body may be designated as arbiter of disputes within the institutional community. All parties must agree to arbitration and agree to be bound by the decision with no right to appeal.

Turning point

and a catalyst for our future actions.

If we are to begin determining our individuality, our freedoms, and our responsibilities to one another, the debate over the passage of the Bill of Rights should be one of vital importance to all of us. Your senators will not be asking for a token, disinterested "yes" or "no" vote, nor should they expect one. Know the Bill of Rights — question, argue, disagree, support, but feel. Feel your power as an individual, feel your rights as a citizen. If you don't feel, if we can't express our sense of community and purpose, we deserve all we get. And all of our complaining and frustration will be hollow — a stale joke that will give the administration a few chuckles in future years.

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LA VOGUE

Censorship threatens new journalism

by Sam Day, Jr.
(Editor, INTERMOUNTAIN OBSERVER, Idaho)

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At Purdue University last month, the editors of the student newspaper, THE PURDUE EXPONENT, showed up for work one morning and found that the lock on their door in the student union building had been changed overnight. It was their official notice that the paper had been shut down by the university administration.

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Similar actions designed to suppress or eliminate campus newspapers for their espousal of radical causes, or use of objectionable words or pictures are pending in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maryland, Colorado, Ohio, Mississippi, Arizona and other states. For many college editors the issue of censorship is no abstract and distant question, as it is for most of the commercial press, but a life-and-death matter to be faced with almost each new edition.

(Even in Idaho, far removed from the mainstream of student dissent, censorship issues have arisen on such campuses as College of Idaho, where COYOTE editor Kathy King was fired two years ago for printing four-letter words, and at Northwest Nazarene College, where the CRUSADER was suspended last year for defying the college administration in its news coverage. At the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls, the student newspaper last fall was summarily ordered by the college administration to remove a peace dove from its masthead.)

"Get your heads together about this now," said Stephanie Salter, editor of THE PURDUE EXPONENT, in an address to the United States Student Press Association last month a few days after her newspaper had been closed. "Find a good lawyer — one you can trust. Don't wait until you get into trouble. Remember that the most sincere administration and the most sincere university president who don't want to censor you will do it anyway."

Censorship crises such as those at Purdue, accompanied by the politicization of many American campuses, are having a radicalizing effect on much of the student press. The subpoenaing of college newspaper reporters have become commonplace with the growing involvement of the college press in political and social issues which often divide and sometimes disrupt the nation's campuses.

With each new showdown with the college administration, with each new arrest, with each new broken head or bloody nose either witnessed by a student reporter or received by him at the hands of the

police, the college press becomes a little more radical, a little more committed to political changes which in turn invite more university and police repression.

NEW DIRECTIONS

New modes of editing-reflecting new thrusts in student thought and political orientation—have hastened the politicization and radicalization of the student press. Fewer and fewer newspaper staffs are interested in what they regard contemptuously as the old "billboard journalism" — the chronicling of routine campus events. More and more of them are trying to dig deeper into the fundamental workings of the university and of society itself. Invariably, such investigations have a critical edge.

The mental thrust of the student editors is well expressed by this list of suggested stories proposed by the students themselves at one of the Manchester seminars: Where the university money goes; environmental abuses, teacher hiring and firing policies, shady institutional holdings, corporate relations and defense contracts of the university and its trustees, infiltration of the university by the police, substandard housing and rent exploitation in the community, sex, homosexuality and drugs on campus.

Behind each story lay an issue close to many students, and behind each issue lay potential conflict between the student newspaper and higher authority.

Such coverage — aimed at orienting the student toward the real workings of his university and society — is the essence of what some student editors refer to as "new new journalism," a journalism modeled not on THE NEW YORK TIMES but on the radical press, less on THE ASSOCIATED PRESS than on LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE.

The new journalism characteristic of much of the student press comes in a familiar packaging of striking graphic and typographic display, of verbal assault and revolutionary rhetoric, of disdain for the old forms of "bulletin board news" and a passionate devotion to the expounding of what the editors believe to be new truths and new realities.

But the best of the editors are striving for a kind of journalism which is new both in content and in packaging, a journalism which is really not so different from — and may represent a return to — a brand which earlier and equally dedicated journalists developed many decades ago. John Simpson of Binghamton, N.Y., a former United States Student Press Association field secretary, put it this way in a recent USSPA publication:

"The new packaging will make your paper controversial for a while. When that gets dull you can always throw in a few 'fucks.' But in the end all you will produce is a paper that a few supposed experts, completely removed from your campus, says looks pretty good. From this perspective it might.

"But the real questions is whether it's doing the job on your campus, says looks pretty good. From this perspective it might.

"But the real question is whether it's doing the job on your campus.

"New journalism" should be "radical" journalism if it is to be effective. Not radical in the sense of the Weathermen, but in its real sense: to the root. We need radical journalism that penetrates to the root of the problems, that never ceases to ask why. Why are the trustees the kind of people they are? Why does the president want a computer center on campus? Why?

"But to ask why is to attempt to fit things into a
see NEW, page 8

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from page 3

What is the function of a concerned residence hall director? Is she here to protect or to punish? This incident is one of many that has been brought to my attention. On other occasions this "house mother" has been known to be unnecessarily rude to visitors, including verbal and even physical harassment of dates, maintaining her overly possessive attitude toward the parlor and office.

My understanding of the role of the residence hall director was that she is to act in an advisory capacity and in case of emergency for our protection. I do not object to the existence of a residence hall director when she fulfills her role as friend and counselor. However, my concern is with those individuals who interject their personal opinions and judgements to a system of ethical codes that has been devised by students as responsible women to maintain the standards that are expected of us and that are important to our well-being.

I recommend that a re-evaluation of our residence hall directors and their function in dormitory life is imperative. If one is expected to continue to respect the value of these rules I feel that it is essential that an understanding is reached between students and directors relative to times and situations.

Nancy Kennard, '71
Jill Hausrath, '71
Nancy Thornton, '72
Allen Little, '72
Gayle Blackstone, '72

Abortions made easier

Dear Editor:

In the state of Virginia a woman under 21 years of age cannot be examined internally or given a pregnancy test without parental release, much less given any abortion counselling. For a girl seeking an abortion (a resident of Virginia) in the United States for reasons other than to save her life, her physical, mental health, to prevent birth of a defective child, or if pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, the prospects are grim. If not a residency requirement, the few states with liberalized laws are over-crowded though inexpensive. Some fascist doctors in Washington are giving safe but unduly exorbitant abortions and exploiting troubled women. Neither condoning nor condemning, let us avoid the tragedy of the "quack" abortion or the unwanted child. You need not print my letter — just the article.

Sincerely,
Lois Fox '71

(Editor's note: The article submitted cannot be reprinted because of space shortage; however, it advertised the National Abortion Council for Therapeutic Abortions and Family Planning, 1717 North Highland Ave., Hollywood, Cal. 90028. Tel. (213) 464-4177.

PREGNANT? NEED HELP?

Pregnant? Need Help? Abortions are now legal in New York City up to twenty-four weeks. The Abortion Referral Service will provide a quick and inexpensive end to your pregnancy. We are a member of the national organization to legalize abortion. Call area code (215) 878-5800 for totally confidential information.

There are no shots or pills to terminate a pregnancy. These medications are intended to induce a late period only. A good medical test is your best first action to insure your chance of choice. Get a test immediately. Our pregnancy counselling service will provide a totally confidential alternative to your pregnancy. We have a long list of those we have already assisted should you wish to verify this service.

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373-6488

from page 3

What is the function of a concerned residence hall director? Is she here to protect or to punish? This incident is one of many that has been brought to my attention. On other occasions this "house mother" has been known to be unnecessarily rude to visitors, including verbal and even physical harassment of dates, maintaining her overly possessive attitude toward the parlor and office.

My understanding of the role of the residence hall director was that she is to act in an advisory capacity and in case of emergency for our protection. I do not object to the existence of a residence hall director when she fulfills her role as friend and counselor. However, my concern is with those individuals who interject their personal opinions and judgments to a system of ethical codes that has been devised by students as responsible women to maintain the standards that are expected of us and that are important to our well-being.

I recommend that a re-evaluation of our residence hall directors and their function in dormitory life is imperative. If one is expected to continue to respect the value of these rules I feel that it is essential that an understanding is reached between students and directors relative to times and situations.

Nancy Kennard, '71
Jill Hausrath, '71
Nancy Thornton, '72
Allen Little, '72
Gayle Blackstone, '72

Abortions made easier

Dear Editor:

In the state of Virginia a woman under 21 years of age cannot be examined internally or given a pregnancy test without parental release, much less given any abortion counselling. For a girl seeking an abortion (a resident of Virginia) in the United States for reasons other than to save her life, her physical, mental health, to prevent birth of a defective child, or if pregnancy resulted from rape or incest, the prospects are grim. If not a residency requirement, the few states with liberalized laws are over-crowded though inexpensive. Some fascist doctors in Washington are giving safe but unduly exorbitant abortions and exploiting troubled women. Neither condoning nor condemning, let us avoid the tragedy of the "quack" abortion or the unwanted child. You need not print my letter — just the article.

Sincerely,
Lois Fox '71

(Editor's note: The article submitted cannot be reprinted because of space shortage; however, it advertised the National Abortion Council for Therapeutic Abortions and Family Planning, 1717 North Highland Ave., Hollywood, Cal. 90028. Tel. (213) 464-4177.

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"It's going to get worse," Haynes predicts

from page 3

was completely untrue; or, "If they have (been attacked), God knows they have not been reported to our office."

In reply to the charged unavailability of policemen, Chief Haynes stated that policemen were, on the contrary, available at all times. "We don't turn down any request that is within our limitations. Regardless of how insignificant the complaint is to the officer, it is important to the person making it," he said.

He did mention, however, that some dorm policies seem to impede the student's ability to call the police. In many dorms, he said, head residents tell the students that, should an emergency arise, students must inform the head resident so that she may determine if the police should be called in. "I don't go along with this," Haynes said. "Let the police decide if it's a police matter. If a student hears a peeping Tom outside her window and goes to call the head resident and the line is busy, where does that leave her?"

One campus patrolman has observed that it might possibly be difficult to contact a policeman during an emergency because of the duties police must perform which take them out of their cars and away from their radios. Night duties include securing buildings after dark, turning lights off and on, and sometimes lighting smudge pots at campus construction

sites. In addition, he said, whenever something has to be done at night — from fixing a door to repairing plumbing — policemen are called in because maintenance men have left for the day. Performance of these routine duties could very well affect a patrolman's availability during a more urgent situation, he said.

Another policeman noted that often the police radios "skip" and pick up the wrong broadcasts, thereby rendering them temporarily ineffectual. He also stated that he feels calls to police should go directly to a dispatcher in the Security Office and not to the College operator who, he said, already has enough to do.

Chief Haynes has stated that, if a larger police staff did become available, he would put more patrolmen out on foot. Meanwhile, the Administration has called for a meeting with the security force tomorrow which Chief Haynes hopes "will accomplish something good."

"It's going to get worse," Haynes predicted. Citing the growing number of men who loiter on the campus, he stated that this is a potentially dangerous situation which should be avoided. "I would like to see the reinstatement of the guest cards," he said. "It gave us an approach to someone who was loitering and appeared to have no objective." The guest card system, abolished two years ago, called for a male visiting the campus to go directly to his date's dormitory, where the student would obtain a card

allowing him to remain on campus during the duration of the date. No man without a guest card was allowed to loiter on MWC grounds. In relatively few cases, said Haynes, was anyone ever asked to leave campus, but "in the 12 or 13 years we had them no one ever challenged it — they just left. It was a very valuable tool we had as far as campus safety."

Campus officials have pointed out that, in response to requests during the past years, new lighting is now being installed in certain potentially hazardous areas on campus. Students have replied, however, that although new lights will be a great help they will not be a final solution. "I feel that more police are definitely needed here," one student said, "and until we get them I just won't feel safe. A few years ago a girl got raped right in her dormitory — and there's no proof that it couldn't happen again tomorrow."

New journalism

from page 2

broader scheme. It requires hard work and a good understanding of the power structure. In the case of college press, the university should be the primary concern."

And one must ask: How much of that kind of radicalism — on or off the campus — can 1970 America stand?

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